



Post Return Monitoring

IRC IVAP & Protection Cluster



Background

Post return problem analysis is first of its kind conducted to grab initial information about the different problems that the returnees have faced upon return. Many families have left again their areas of origin and have settled back in the host community after the voluntary return announced for the TDP's.

To validate the phenomenon the assumption was triangulated with a sample survey designed to analyze and quantify the reasons and issues associated with voluntary return.

This document provides a synthesis of the results of the application of the questionnaire developed for the returnees coming back to host locations across the five FATA agencies.

Methodology

Target Population & Sampling Frame

All the families of SWA, NWA, Kurram, Orakzai and Khyber returned to area of origin of all age group from host districts were considered as target population for this survey.

After deciding upon the target population next step was to define the sampling frame from which the sample had to be extracted, to do this IVAP received a list of families returned through VRF from UNHCR. The list received only had CNIC number and contact number, and it was very hard to trace out the door step information from that list. To cope with this data, IVAP data base was used a source data to run a match with and find out the exact door step data of the beneficiaries. For this all those families whose status was "Still Displaced" in the IVAP database (as the survey was designed for those who have not returned despite signing the VRF) was extracted and those who matched were sorted by agencies and considered as a sample frame for PRM survey.

Calculating Sample size

For determining the sample size, standard statistical procedure was used, while calculating the sample size. With the confidence level of 95% and $\pm 5\%$ margin of error the proposed sample size for this survey is 384.

$$\text{Sample Size} = \frac{Z^2 \times P \times (1-P)}{c^2}$$

Z = Z value (1.96 for 95% confidence level)

p = percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal

c = confidence interval, expressed as decimal

Sampling Strategy & Method of Reaching out

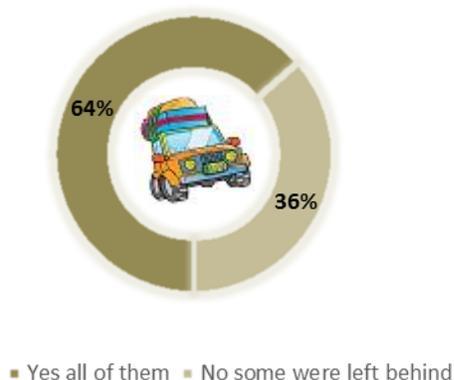
The survey methodology uses a multistage sampling approach. Using multistage sampling approach, in the first stage we begin by dividing FATA region by “collection districts” and then identify the proportion return to each “collection districts” then we proportionately allocate sample size to each “collection districts” by return. In the second stage we select the sampling unit using simple random sampling technique, where each family is randomly selected. Each sample unit was randomly selected from the sample frame. Extraction of the sample from the sampling frame was “with replacement” i.e. the drawn sample was not considered when there was a need of another sample for completing the desired target. If the sample drawn has not been contacted, a backup sample was generated using same technique in order to achieve the sample target.

The survey was implemented through IVAP call center.

Collection District	Families Returned	% Allocation	Sample families
Khyber	77622	33.4	128
NWA	75674	32.6	125
SWA	45510	19.6	75
Kurram	18117	7.8	30
Orakzai	15279	6.6	26
Total	232202	100	384

Key Findings

Return Statistics of Family Members

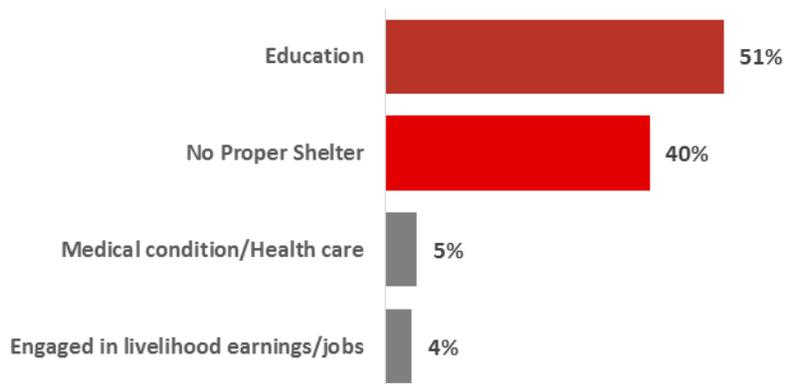


Survey results showed that families did not returned completely at the time of return, families showed a mix trend when asked whether families have completely returned or not. Overall 36% of the families left some of their family members in the host districts with a majority from Orakzai where 96% of the families left some of their family members in the host districts followed by Kuram (68%), Khyber (60%), SWA (37%) and NWA (7%).

The results from the above variable indicates that the people of the FATA regions are more adjusted in the host communities for better livelihood and education opportunities.

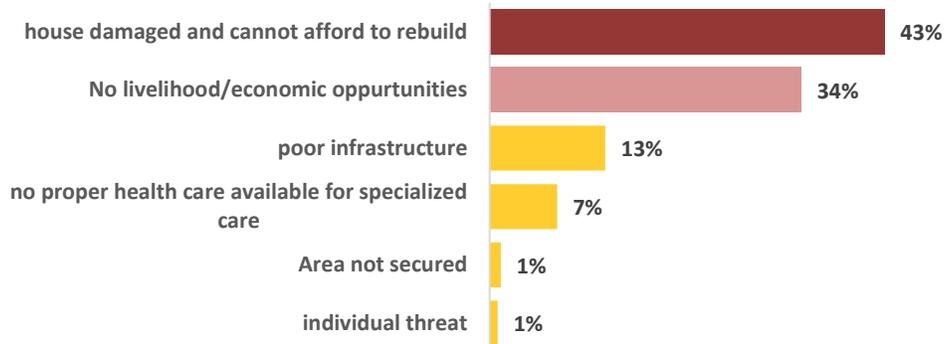
All the survey respondent reinforced the importance of Education as it was the most commonly reported reason for leaving family members behind with an overall ratio of 51% followed by, no proper shelter (40%).

Reasons of Leaving Fam Members Behind



Findings from the above variables explains that government and humanitarian community shall prioritize their programming interventions and shall be based on the approach of right assistance at the right time.

Reasons for Coming Back to Host Areas



Survey respondents showed a varied response when they were asked for the reasons of coming back to the host districts. The general response for all the agencies is presented in the graph above where 43% families came back to host locations because their houses are damaged and they cannot afford to rebuild followed by “No livelihood/economic oppurtunities” 34%. These were found to be the main reasons.

Going specifically agency wise for Khyber Economic oppurtunity (58%) was the main reason followed by house damage (28%). From Kuram and Orakzai families showed a similar response where 87% and 92% of the families out of surveyed have returned because houses are damaged and families cannot afford to rebuild. Families belonging to NWA have fled again because of No livelihood oppurtunities and damaged houses with a response rate of 46% and 40% respectively. 55% of the respondent from SWA have fled again because of damaged house and 45% because of no livelihood oppurtunities.

Findings from the above analysis indicates that there is a need of more livelihood programing but most importantly people are also not staying at their origin location because there is no proper places for them to live in, this also triangulate the findings from the last question where respondent left their family members in the host locations because of education.

Recommendations

Based on the feedbacks from the survey respondents below suggestions were recorded from the participants for the decision makers.

- Respondent suggested for more emphasis on the infrastructure that will contribute to the quality of the living standard.
- It was advised for the authorities to increase the amount of the housing compensation for both partially/fully damaged, as the existing amount seems to be in sufficient to meet the basic needs.
- Program for FATA shall be designed keeping in view the livelihood needs of the community, opportunities shall be created in benefit of both the beneficiaries and community.
- Govt and humanitarian community shall focus on health and education systems to improve the quality of the service.
- Water and Sanitation facilities shall be provided at community level and effective programs needs to be designed at family level and community level as well.

Conclusion

A detail and in-depth situation monitoring shall be conducted in the return areas to collect information that help authorities in decision making while designing programs.